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2022 LEGAL TECHNOLOGY

Survey Report

COMBINED VOLUMES

Vol. I	Online Research
Vol. II	Technology Basics & Security
Vol. III	Law Office Technology
Vol. IV	Marketing & Communication Technology
Vol. V	Litigation Technology & E-Discovery



2022

American Bar Association

Legal Technology Survey Report

Combined Volumes:

Vol. I: Online Research

Vol. II: Technology Basics & Security

Vol. III: Law Office Technology

Vol. IV: Marketing & Communication Technology

Vol. V: Litigation Technology & E-Discovery

Edited by:

Taylor Young | ABA Legal Technology Resource Center

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About the Survey Reports

Methodology

The American Bar Association Legal Technology Resource Center surveyed the legal profession from April through June 2022 on the use of technology in the profession. Staff of the Center developed a 289-question survey document which was divided into five separate survey questionnaires. The sample for the surveys was 35,615 ABA attorneys in private practice selected on a true n^{th} name basis of ABA members in private practice.

An outside research firm distributed electronic invitations via email to n^{th} selected ABA lawyer members in private practice for each the five questionnaires. The research firm received the following number of responses per questionnaire:

- Online Research: 318
- Technology Basics & Security: 311
- Law Office Technology: 331
- Marketing & Communication Technology: 322
- Litigation Technology & E-Discovery: 329

Specific results in the reports for which the total number of responses is less than 100 should be used with caution—and for informational purposes only.

The Structure of the Report

The 2022 ABA Legal Technology Survey Report is issued as a five-volume set of PDF files, with each PDF volume available for sale individually. They are also available as a combined version in a digital format. Each volume begins with a trend report, followed by charts and tables that appear in the same sequence as the questions appeared in the questionnaire.

This PDF contains the full contents of the five individual volumes. Volume numbers have been added to the page numbers at the bottom of each page and a combined index has been added at the end to aid in navigation.

Additional Questions about the Survey

If you have additional questions about the survey methodology, the exact wording of a specific question, availability of previous surveys, or other requests related to the survey, please email ltrc@americanbar.org. If you are interested in sponsoring future research by the Center, please email ltrc@americanbar.org.

About the Legal Technology Resource Center

The Legal Technology Resource Center is where legal professionals turn for technology information and resources. We educate the legal profession on technology use and trends through our research and educational outreach to law firms and bar associations.

We serve as a repository of technology resources and information through our website at www.lawtechnology.org and are at the forefront of emerging technology issues that impact the legal profession. The Center has performed research on the use of technology by the legal profession since the 1990s.

Taylor Young and the ABA Legal Technology Resource Center Board assisted in question development and other survey-related activities. Research USA prepared the trend reports and the executive summary and created the graphics and tables.

Email: ltrc@americanbar.org

Website: <http://www.lawtechnology.org>

Table of Contents – All Volumes

Online Research (Volume I - Page 10)

Table of Contents I-i

About the Survey Reports I-ii

Trend Report I-iv

Demographics I-1

Demographics: Practice Areas I-5

Demographics: Location I-9

Legal Research: Generally I-13

Legal Research: Formats I-16

Use of Free Online Legal Research Resources I-29

Use of Fee-Based Online Legal Research Resources I-40

Electronic Legal Research Away from the Office I-51

Current Awareness I-55

Legal Analytics I-66

Artificial Intelligence I-67

Index I-72

Technology Basics & Security (Volume II - Page 129)

Table of Contents II-i

About the Survey Reports II-ii

Trend Report II-iv

Demographics II-1

Demographics: Practice Areas II-5

Demographics: Location II-9

Technology Budget & Goals II-12

Technology Training & Support II-26

Technology Information & Influencers II-37

Security: Technology Policies II-41

Security: Security Tools II-43

Security: Security Breaches II-51

Security: Viruses/Spyware/Malware II-53

Security: Physical Security Measures II-55

Security: Backup II-60

Index II-65

Law Office Technology (Volume III - Page 229)

Table of Contents III-i

About the Survey Reports III-ii

Trend Report III-iv

Demographics III-1

Demographics: Practice Areas III-5

Demographics: Location III-9

Primary Computer III-12

Hardware III-15

E-books III-16

Software: Communications III-26

Software: Documents III-28

Software: General Office III-30

Software: Legal-Specific III-33

Software: Use III-35

Software: Satisfaction III-39

Software: Product Brand Names	III-40
Electronic Fax	III-45
Software: Web-Based Software & Services/Cloud Computing	III-48
APIs/Third-Party Data Integrations	III-60
Extranets	III-62
Index	III-67

Marketing & Communication Technology (Volume IV - Page 343)

Table of Contents	IV-i
About the Survey Reports	IV-ii
Trend Report	IV-iv
Demographics	IV-1
Demographics: Practice Areas	IV-5
Demographics: Location	IV-9
Websites	IV-12
E-lawyering & Virtual Law Practices	IV-26
Blogs.....	IV-34
Social Media	IV-40
Law Firm Marketing	IV-49
Email Use	IV-70
Communication Technologies	IV-75
Index	IV-85

Litigation Technology & E-Discovery (Volume V - Page 476)

Table of Contents	V-i
About the Survey Reports	V-ii
Trend Report	V-iv

Demographics V-1

Demographics: Practice Areas V-5

Demographics: Location V-9

Courtroom Practice V-12

Use of Mobile Devices in the Courtroom V-14

Courtroom Training V-20

Litigation Software: Availability V-24

Litigation Software: Use V-26

Litigation Software: Product Brand Names V-27

Litigation Software: Purchasing V-28

Litigation Software: Useful Features V-31

Electronic Filing V-34

Electronic Discovery V-41

Index V-56

2022 American Bar Association Legal Technology Survey Report Online Research

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AMERICAN **BAR** ASSOCIATION

Legal Technology
Resource Center

**Joshua Poje, Research Specialist
Taylor Young, Research Specialist**

age group (36%), followed by respondents age 70 and older (30%). Fifty-one percent of associates are from the 30-39 year old group, followed by respondents age 25-29 (20%).

Seventy percent of respondents are male, and 29% are female. In terms of age, the gender gap is largest for respondents age 60 and older, with 80% of respondents being male, and 19% female. Among respondents under age 40, 56% are female and 44% are male.

Research in the Law Firm

Overall, respondents report that an average of 18% of their work time is spent conducting legal research. The percentages are 20% for solo respondents, 18% for firms of 100 or more attorneys, and 17% each for firms of 2-9 and 10-49 attorneys.

Respondents admitted to the bar less than 10 years (26%), associates (24%), respondents under age 40 (24%), and in general practice (20%), on average, spend the most amount of work time conducting legal research.

Respondents are asked how often they request legal research (both legal materials and non-legal materials that are case-related) from various categories of individuals. The following table shows regular and occasional requests for legal research by respondents for survey years 2019-2022:

	2022		2021		2020		2019	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Regularly	Occasionally	Regularly	Occasionally	Regularly	Occasionally
Other firm lawyers	37%	25%	32%	27%	34%	23%	31%	27%
Firm law clerks/ summer associates	19%	26%	14%	25%	13%	24%	16%	24%
Firm paralegals	8%	26%	7%	21%	9%	21%	10%	17%
Firm librarians	4%	12%	6%	12%	4%	10%	4%	10%
Outside researchers	2%	8%	2%	9%	2%	8%	2%	10%

Firms of 10-49 attorneys (51%, compared with 37% in 2021, 46% in 2020, and 52% in 2019) most often report regularly requesting legal research from other firm lawyers, followed by firms of 100 or more attorneys (40%, compared with 50% in 2021, 48% in 2020, and 54% in 2019), and 2-9 attorneys (30%, compared with 38% in 2021, 37% in 2020, and 28% in 2019), compared to 3% of solo firms.

Nineteen percent of respondents from all firm sizes report regularly requesting legal research from firm law clerks/summer associates: 26% from firms of 10-49 attorneys (compared with 13% in 2021, 21% in 2020, and 32% in 2019), 17% from firms of 2-9 attorneys (compared with 16% in 2021, 11% in 2020, and 14% in 2019), 16% from firms of 100 or more attorneys (compared with 22% in 2021, 14% in 2020, and 22% in 2019), and 3% of solo respondents.

Eight percent of respondents report regularly requesting legal research from firm paralegals: 9% from firms of 10-49 attorneys (compared with 8% in 2021, 10% in 2020, and 14% in 2019), 9% from firms of 100 or more attorneys (compared to 7% in 2021, 13% in 2020, and 12% in 2019, and 9% in 2018), 8% from firms of 2-9 attorneys (compared with 7% in 2021, 8% in 2020, and 10% in 2019), in contrast with 0% of solo respondents (compared with 7% in 2021, 6% in 2020, and 3% in 2019).

Overall, 4% of respondents report regularly requesting legal research from firm librarians. Fifteen percent of respondents from firms of 100 or more attorneys regularly request legal research from firm librarians in contrast with 0% each from firms of 2-9 and 10-49 attorneys, and 3% of solo respondents.

Solo respondents are the most likely to report *occasionally* requesting legal research from outside researchers (22%, compared with 17% in 2021, 15% in 2020, and 16% in 2019), followed by 12% of respondents from firms of 2-9 attorneys, and 3% each of respondents from firms of 10-49 and 100 or more attorneys.

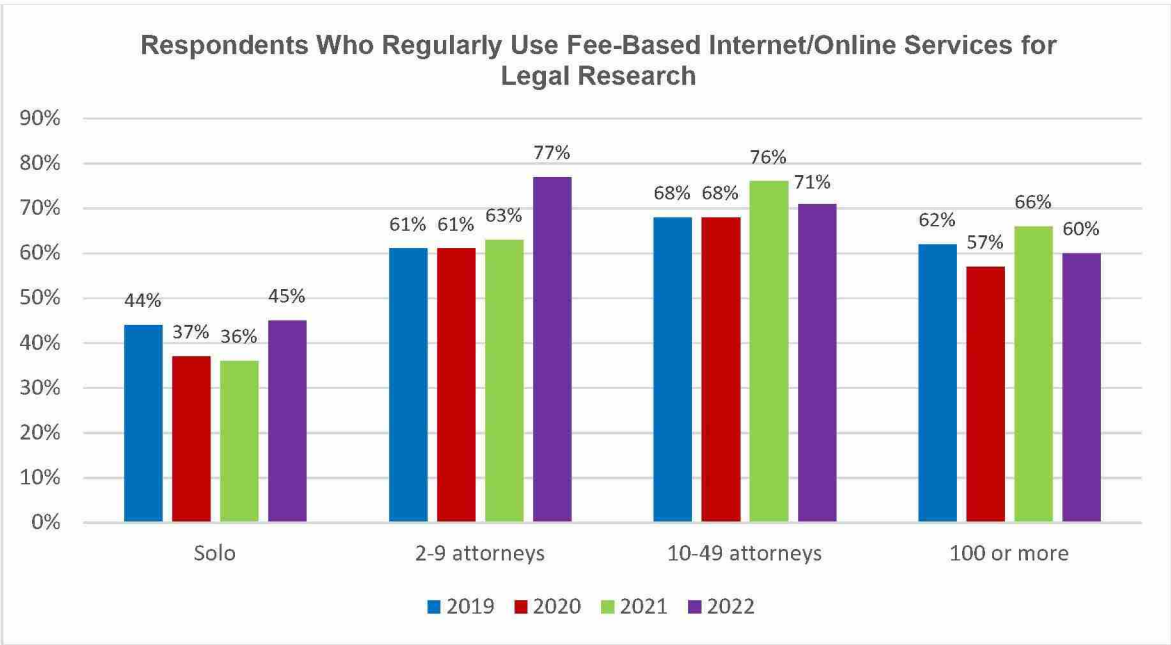
Research Formats

Respondents were asked how often they use particular formats for legal research. Respondents most frequently report using fee-based Internet/online services, followed by free Internet/online services, and print materials regularly for legal research. The following table shows respondents' regular and occasional usage of specific formats for their legal research for survey years 2019-2022:

	2022		2021		2020		2019	
	Regularly	Occasionally	Regularly	Occasionally	Regularly	Occasionally	Regularly	Occasionally
Fee-based Internet/online services	65%	17%	60%	16%	56%	19%	57%	17%
Free Internet/online services	56%	29%	59%	31%	59%	29%	65%	25%
Print materials	35%	33%	37%	34%	40%	31%	44%	32%
E-book ¹	9%	20%	8%	28%	6%	20%	*	*
Removable media	5%	15%	8%	19%	7%	18%	6%	17%

¹ E-book reader was added to the 2020 questionnaire as a format for legal research.

Sixty-five percent of all respondents regularly use fee-based Internet/online services for legal research and 17% occasionally use this resource. Seven percent of respondents report that they never use fee-based online services for legal research.



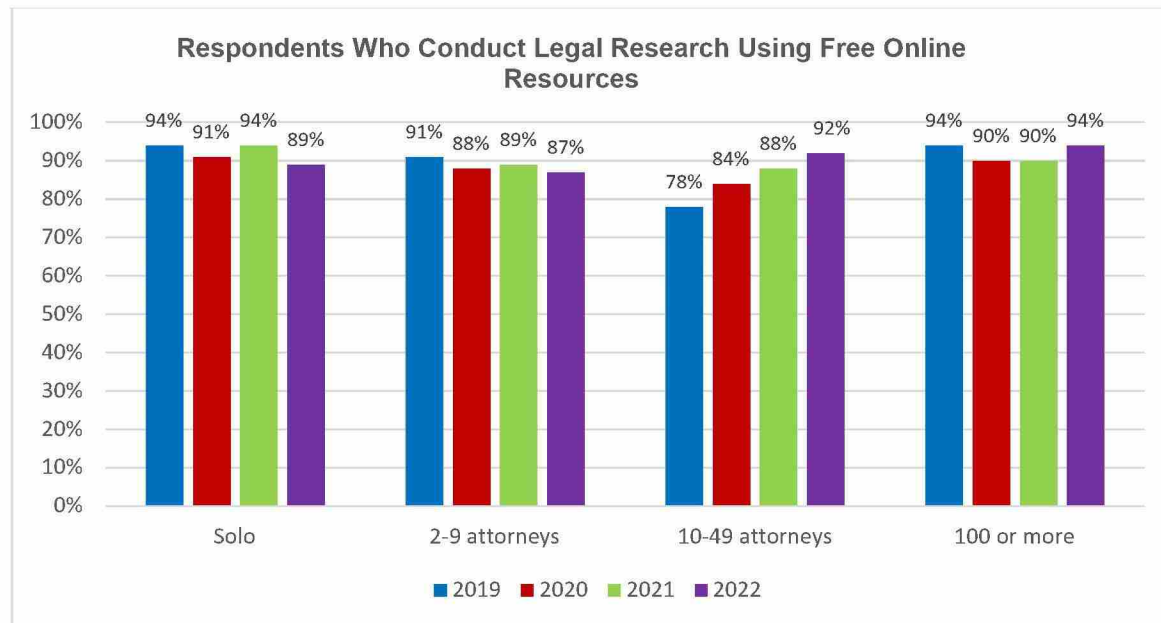
Respondents from firms of 2-9 attorneys are the most likely to report that they regularly use fee-based Internet/online services for legal research (77%), and solo respondents are the least likely (45%). Out of the leading primary practice areas, respondents who report the following as primary practice areas are the most likely to report regularly using Internet/online services that are fee-based: commercial litigation (88%), real estate litigation (86%), general practice (83%), litigation (82%), and personal injury (80%).

Respondents age 40-49 years old (87%, compared with 76% in 2021, 74% in 2020, and 75% in 2019) are the most likely to report regularly using fee-based online services for legal research, followed by 71% who are under age 40 (compared with 68% in 2021, 80% in 2020, and 74% in 2019), 70% of respondents age 50-59 years old (compared with 71% in 2021, 51% in 2020, and 57% in 2019), and 60% of respondents 60 years old and over (compared with 52% in 2021, 49% in 2020, and 51% in 2019).

Seven percent of respondents from firms of 2-9 attorneys report using print materials first when starting a research project, followed by 6% from firms of 10-49, 4% of solo attorneys, and 2% from firms of 100 or more attorneys.

Use of Free Online Legal Research Resources

Ninety-one percent of all respondents report that they use free online resources to conduct legal research.



Respondents were asked how satisfied they are with particular features or characteristics of free online legal research resources. The following table shows respondents' level of satisfaction ("very" and "somewhat") with particular features or characteristics of free online legal research resources for years 2019-2022:

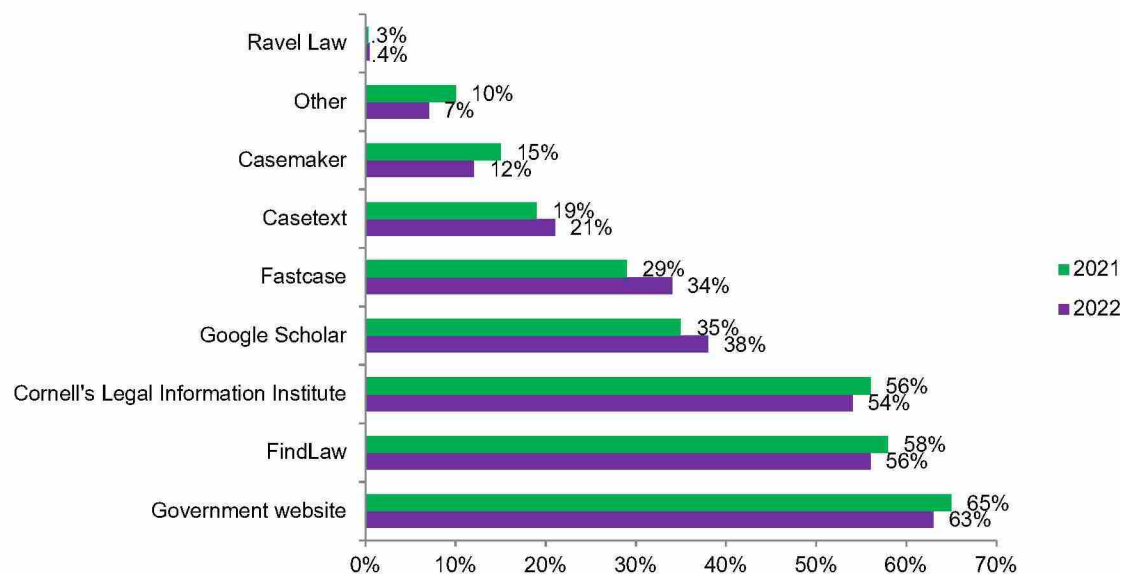
	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>		<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied
Ability to ascertain credentials of author or publisher	19%	66%	17%	64%	13%	68%	16%	66%
Availability of advanced search options	10%	52%	11%	49%	11%	49%	13%	52%
Depth of coverage	12%	56%	12%	62%	10%	62%	11%	63%
Ability to search multiple databases simultaneously	10%	42%	9%	45%	10%	43%	13%	39%
User-friendliness	19%	59%	18%	61%	16%	59%	19%	57%
Citator system to verify if a case is still good law	7%	30%	7%	27%	6%	29%	8%	28%

The highest responses for five of the six characteristics are in the “somewhat satisfied” category: 66% with the ability to ascertain the credentials of the author or publisher, 59% are somewhat satisfied with user-friendliness, 56% with depth of coverage, 52% with the availability of advanced search options, and 42% with the ability to search multiple databases simultaneously.

Solo respondents are most likely to report being very satisfied with the following characteristic of free online legal research resources: ability to ascertain credentials of author or publisher (25%). Respondents from firms of 2-9 attorneys are most likely to report being very satisfied with the user-friendliness of free online legal research resources (32%), depth of coverage and ability to search multiple databases simultaneously (19% each), availability of advanced search options (17%), and citator system to verify if a case is still good law (12%).

Respondents who use free online resources were asked which free websites they use for legal research:

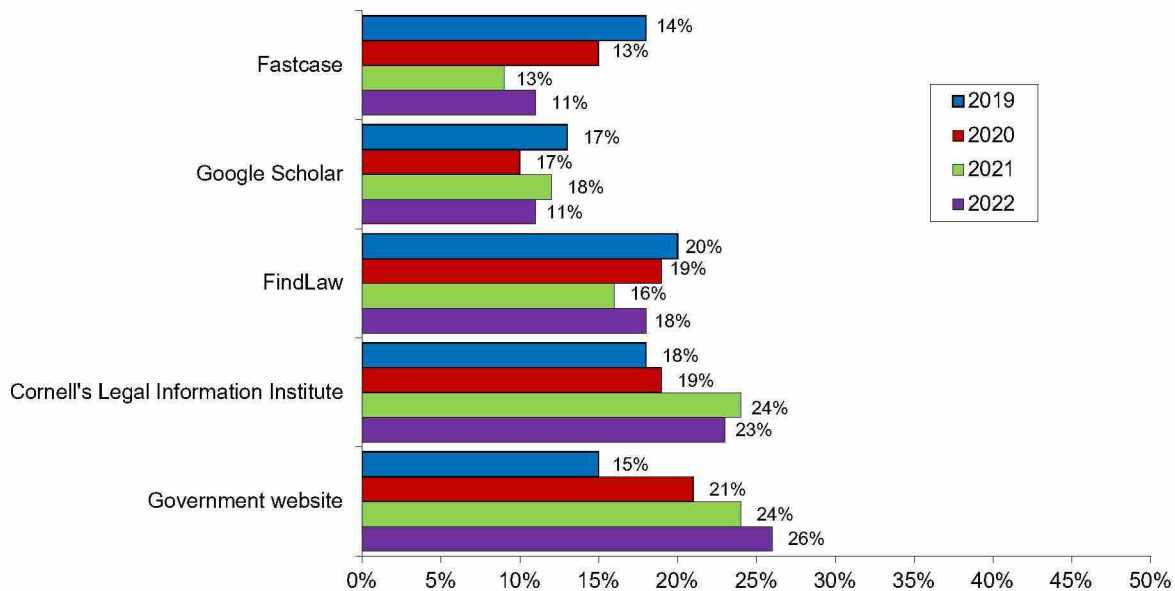
Free Websites Used for Legal Research



The following table shows the percentage of respondents who use the leading free websites for legal research by firm size for years 2021 and 2022:

	Solo		2-9 attorneys		10-49 attorneys		100 or more attorneys	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Government website	63%	68%	57%	61%	62%	68%	68%	63%
FindLaw	67%	49%	55%	67%	59%	59%	52%	55%
Cornell's Legal Information Institute	50%	43%	52%	44%	53%	70%	59%	69%
Google Scholar	46%	41%	33%	34%	32%	36%	52%	31%
Fastcase	67%	41%	40%	39%	32%	17%	20%	19%
Casetext	13%	13%	15%	30%	24%	15%	29%	21%
Casemaker	38%	21%	10%	20%	14%	17%	5%	3%

Respondents who use free online resources to conduct legal research were asked which one free website they use most often for legal research. The following chart shows the leading websites reported by respondents as used most often for legal research for years 2019-2022:



Thirty-three percent of respondents from firms of 2-9 attorneys report using government websites as the free website they use most often for legal research, followed by 30% from firms of 100 or more attorneys, and 19% from firms of 10-49 attorneys, in contrast with 0% of solo firms.

Twenty-nine percent of solo attorneys report Cornell's Legal Information Institute as the free website they use most often for legal research, followed by 25% from firms of 10-49 attorneys, 22% from firms of 2-9 attorneys, and 20% from firms of 100 or more attorneys.

Thirty-three percent of solo attorneys report FindLaw as the free website they use most often for legal research, followed by 21% from firms of 10-49 attorneys, 17% from firms of 100 or more, and 14% from firms of 2-9 attorneys.

Fifteen percent of attorneys from firms of 100 or more report Google Scholar as the free website they use most often for legal research, followed by 13% from firms of 10-49 attorneys, 9% from firms of 2-9 attorneys, and 8% of solo attorneys.

Twenty-five percent of respondents from solo firms report Fastcase as the free website they use most often for legal research, followed by 14% of respondents from firms of 2-9 attorneys, 11% of respondents from firms of 10-49, and 4% from firms of 100 or more attorneys.

Thirty-five percent of respondents report accessing free websites for legal research via a bar association (compared with 41% in 2021, and 47% in 2020 and 2019). Solo firms are most likely to access free websites via a bar association (67%, compared with 58% in 2021, 64% in 2020, and 65% in 2019), followed by 40% from firms of 10-49 attorneys (compared with 32% in 2021, 34% in 2020, and 29% in 2019), 38% from firms of 2-9 attorneys (compared with 48% in 2021, 54% in 2020, and 51% in 2019), in contrast with 17% from firms of 100 or more attorneys.

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The real impact of using artificial intelligence in legal research

A study conducted by the attorneys of the
National Legal Research Group, Inc.

Executive Summary

- This study explores the effect that using artificial intelligence (A.I.)-powered legal research platforms has on the efficiency and quality of research results.
- The study compared attorneys using a traditional legal research platform, LexisNexis®, and Casetext CARA A.I. to complete actual legal research exercises.
- The study was conducted by 20 lawyers from the National Legal Research Group, the country's premier provider of legal research and writing services for law firms and attorneys. The attorney participants from the National Legal Research Group focus almost exclusively on legal research. These attorneys had an average of 25 years in practice.
- Attorneys using Casetext CARA A.I. search finished research projects on average 24.5% faster than attorneys using traditional legal research. For the average attorney, switching to Casetext and using CARA A.I. would save them 132-210 hours of legal research per year.
- Attorneys using Casetext CARA A.I. to search also found that their results were on average 21% more relevant than those found doing traditional legal research. Indeed, results found on Casetext were on average better in every dimension of relevance judged in the study, including legal relevance, factual relevance, similar parties, jurisdiction, and procedural posture.
- Nearly half (45%) of the attorneys believed they would have missed important or critical precedents if they had only done traditional legal research instead of also using Casetext CARA A.I. to find cases.
- Three quarters (75%) of the attorneys preferred their research experience on Casetext over LexisNexis®, even though it was only their first experience researching with Casetext.
- Every attorney in the study (100%) believed that, if they were to use another research system as their primary research tool, having access to Casetext as well would be helpful.

Table of contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	2
Methodology	3
Results	4
1. Attorneys complete their research 24.5% faster using Casetext CARA A.I. compared to LexisNexis®	4
A. Attorneys with fewer years of experience showed even greater efficiency gains by using Casetext CARA A.I. compared to those with 20+ years in practice	
B. Attorneys who use CARA A.I. will save between 132 to 210 hours a year on legal research	5
2. Attorneys using Casetext CARA A.I. ran 4.4x fewer searches	6
3. Attorneys using Casetext CARA A.I. rated search results 20.8% more relevant than those on LexisNexis®	6
4. Nearly half of the attorneys (45%) believed they would miss important cases if they didn't use Casetext CARA A.I.	7
5. Overall, most attorneys preferred their experience researching with Casetext CARA A.I. over LexisNexis®	8
6. Attorneys who already use LexisNexis® or Westlaw would want to have access to Casetext CARA A.I. as well	9
Conclusion	9

Introduction

Conducting legal research online is a central and important task to most attorneys' everyday lives. The average lawyer spends somewhere between 16% to 35% of his or her time at work doing legal research.¹

However, online legal research has changed little since its appearance more than two and a half decades ago. Today, as then, attorneys search for relevant case law and other authorities using keyword-driven search, whether through "natural language" searches or by using "terms and connectors" that add more specificity to one's searching. Moreover, while legal research platforms vary in some specifics of their algorithms, they all rely on some form of "wisdom of the crowd" to "boost" popular cases — those that have been cited to or downloaded the most. The limitations with this type of search are well known to the countless attorneys who have spent hours crafting long boolean strings in an attempt to find cases that, while less popular, are most relevant to the specific litigation at hand.

With the emergence of artificial intelligence (A.I.) technologies, including natural language processing and machine learning, it is now possible to search for and rank information in dramatically different ways. Instead of using only keywords to find results, computer systems can now read entire documents from a litigation record (like the complaint or a brief), and take into account the information therein to create a more targeted search. The results of such searches are also not ranked by "wisdom of the crowd," but instead by the "wisdom of your matter" — information extracted from a complaint or brief is used to rank search results

¹American Bar Association, 2017 Legal Technology Survey Report, Vol. V: Online Research; Steven A. Lastres, Rebooting Legal Research in a Digital Age (2013), http://www.lexisnexis.com/documents/pdf/20130806061418_large.pdf

by similarity to the facts, legal issues, and jurisdiction of the specific matter an attorney is working on.

This is precisely how Casetext CARA A.I., a matter-based legal research system, works. A researcher uploads a legal document to CARA A.I. and then enters a simple search query. CARA A.I. uses the information in the document to provide tailored search results, ranked by their relevance to the specific matter addressed in the document.

This study by the attorneys of the National Legal Research Group, Inc., tests whether and to what extent this new form of legal research makes a difference. In short, the answer is “yes”: attorneys who used Casetext CARA A.I. performed their research tasks 24.5% faster and rated the relevance of their results 20.8% higher than their research on a traditional, keyword-driven legal research system (LexisNexis®). These results imply that, by using “wisdom of your matter” search technology instead of traditional “wisdom of the crowd,” most attorneys will spend somewhere between 132 to 210 hours less a year on legal research, while also finding more relevant cases and providing better outcomes for clients.

Methodology

The study was conducted by 20 attorneys from the National Legal Research Group (NLRG), the nation’s leading provider of legal research and writing services to law firms big and small. The majority of the attorneys were very experienced, having on average 25.3 years in the legal profession. Because these attorneys focus exclusively on legal research in their roles at NLRG, they are specifically skilled at that task. The methodology for this study was originally designed by Casetext in consultation with NLRG.

Each attorney performed three diverse research exercises, covering a copyright dispute, an employment law issue, and an insurance coverage question. With each research exercise, the attorneys were given litigation materials from a real litigation (complaints or briefs), and were asked to review those materials to familiarize themselves with the litigation. They were then given a research task, such as “find ten cases that help address the application of the efficient proximate cause rule discussed in the memorandum in support of the motion for summary judgment.”

Participants using CARA A.I. were able to upload the litigation materials they were given to CARA A.I. as part of their matter-based search. Some participants using Casetext CARA A.I. were given sample search terms (specifically, “copyright” for the copyright case, “employee independent contractor” for the employment case, and “proximate cause” for the insurance case), but most participants formulated their own search terms.

The attorneys involved were given a brief, 20-minute live or pre-recorded training, which provided instructions for conducting the study as well as how to use Casetext CARA A.I. for legal research. A brief introduction to LexisNexis® was provided; a basic familiarity with LexisNexis® was presumed although the participants had different levels of actual experience using that platform.

The attorneys completed each of the three research exercises, doing one or two using Casetext and the remaining one or two in LexisNexis®. The assignments were randomly distributed, so roughly the same number of research assignments of each type were completed using each tool. As a result, 60 distinct research assignments were completed

over the course of this study, approximately thirty using Casetext and thirty using LexisNexis®.

During the research task, each attorney was asked to

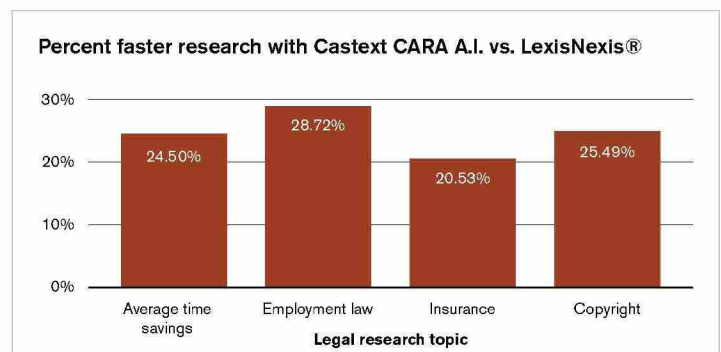
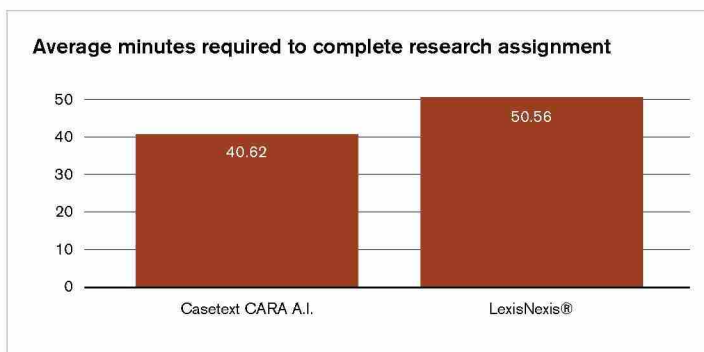
- keep time of how long it took to complete each research task,
- record how relevant they believed each case result they found to be, both based on the case result's overall relevance and specifically on the result's relevance on the legal issues, factual issues, the similarities of the party to the dispute, the jurisdiction, and the procedural posture, and
- download their research histories from each platform.

Additionally, the participants were asked survey questions about their overall impressions of their research experiences on each tool immediately after they completed their research tasks. After all the responses were collected, Castext compiled the data and prepared this report.

Results

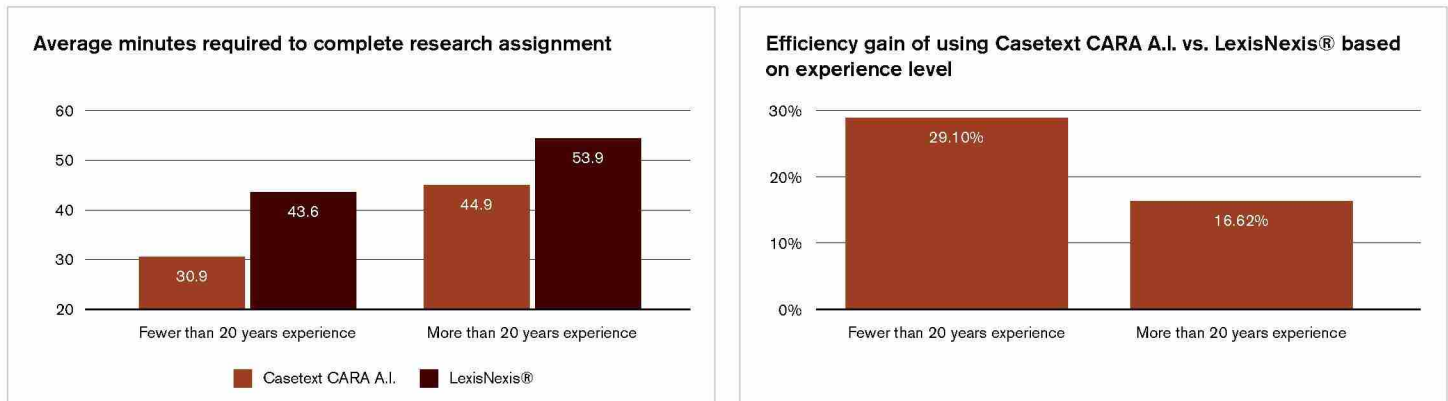
1. Attorneys complete their research 24.5% faster using Casetext CARA A.I. compared to LexisNexis®

Across all three research exercises, researchers using Casetext CARA A.I. completed their research tasks on average 24.5% faster than on LexisNexis®. Although there was some slight variation between research projects, this result was consistent across research projects (the insurance topic was 20.5% faster on Casetext, while the employment topic was 28.7% faster on Casetext).



A. Attorneys with fewer years of experience showed even greater efficiency gains by using Casetext CARA A.I. compared to those with 20+ years in practice

The attorneys participating in the study had an overall average of 25.3 years of experience. Researchers with fewer years in practice tended to have a larger efficiency gain (researching 29.1% faster using Casetext CARA A.I. than on LexisNexis®) compared to those with more than twenty years legal experience (16.62%).



B. Attorneys who use CARA A.I. will save between 132 to 210 hours a year on legal research

The impact of researching 24.5% faster is substantial for most attorneys. According to the American Bar Association's 2017 Legal Technology Survey, attorneys spend an average of 16.3% of their working hours conducting legal research; solo attorneys, 18.1%; younger attorneys, with 10 or fewer years of experience, 26%. According to a separate study, young associates (with less than two years of practice) at bigger firms spend 35% of their time conducting legal research.² Given that the average lawyer works for 66 hours a week for 50 weeks a year, attorneys switching to Casetext CARA A.I. could expect to save between 132 to 210 hours every year in legal research time.

Number of hours saved per year, depending on percent of time doing legal research and average hours worked per year

	Average hours worked each week over 50-week year (billable and non-billable)				
	30 hours a week (1500 a year)	40 hours a week (2000 a year)	50 hours a week (2500 a year)	60 hours a week (3000 a year)	70 hours a week (3500 a year)
10%	37	49	61	73	86
15%	55	73	92	110	129
20%	73	98	122	147	171
25%	92	122	153	184	214
30%	110	147	184	220	257
35%	129	171	214	257	300
40%	147	196	245	294	343
45%	165	220	276	331	386

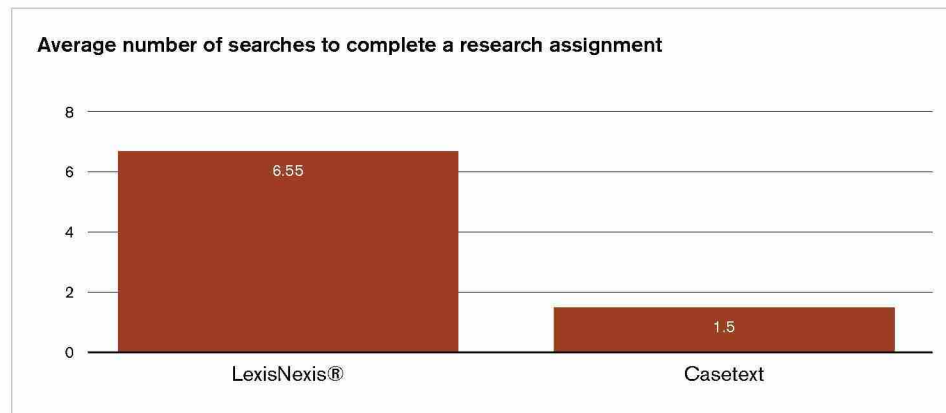
² American Bar Association, 2017 Legal Technology Survey Report, Vol. V: Online Research.

³ Steven A. Lastres, Rebooting Legal Research in a Digital Age (2013), http://www.lexisnexis.com/documents/pdf/20130806061418_large.pdf

⁴ See, e.g. Career Igniter, How Many Hours A Week Does A Lawyer Work? (2018) (citing to survey of New York attorneys), <https://www.careerigniter.com/questions/how-many-hours-a-week-does-a-lawyer-work/>

2. Attorneys using Casetext CARA A.I. ran 4.4x fewer searches

To complete the research task of finding ten relevant cases, attorneys using LexisNexis® needed to run an average of 6.55 searches. By contrast, attorneys using Casetext CARA A.I. needed only an average of 1.5 searches to complete their research task. Attorneys using LexisNexis® thus required 337% more searches (or 4.4 times more searches) than attorneys using Casetext CARA A.I.



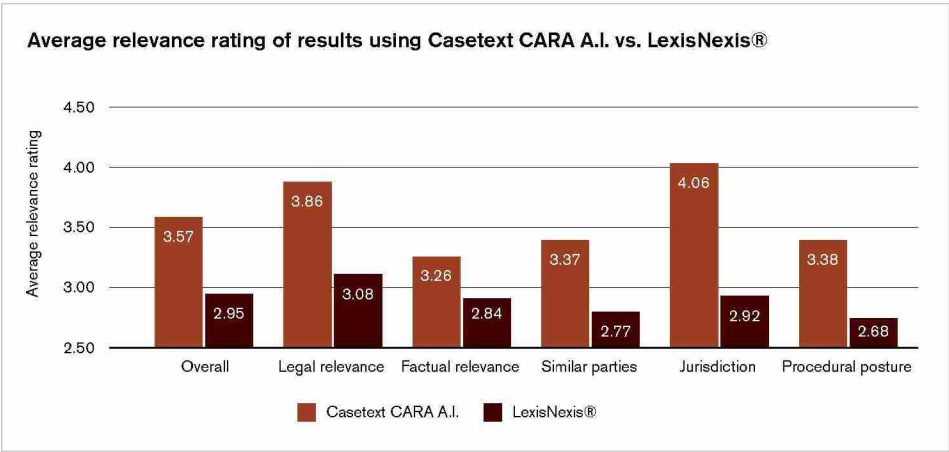
Comparing the search histories of the research assignments using Casetext CARA A.I. and LexisNexis® sheds light on why researchers using LexisNexis® needed to run more searches on LexisNexis®. Researchers using Casetext started by uploading the relevant legal document to CARA A.I. and adding simple searches (like “efficient proximate cause”), and usually found everything they needed with their first search. By contrast, attorneys using LexisNexis® ran increasingly complex searches throughout their research sessions in an attempt to find relevant results. Examples of these searches include:

- “efficient proximate cause” “chain of causation” /10 weather /10 wind or wind-driven /10 rain and Construction /5 defect defective
- copyright w/5 infringe or infringement or infringing w/20 song w/ 7 lyrics w/30 theme or syntax unique or phraseology or original

3. Attorneys using Casetext CARA A.I. rated search results 20.8% more relevant than those on LexisNexis®

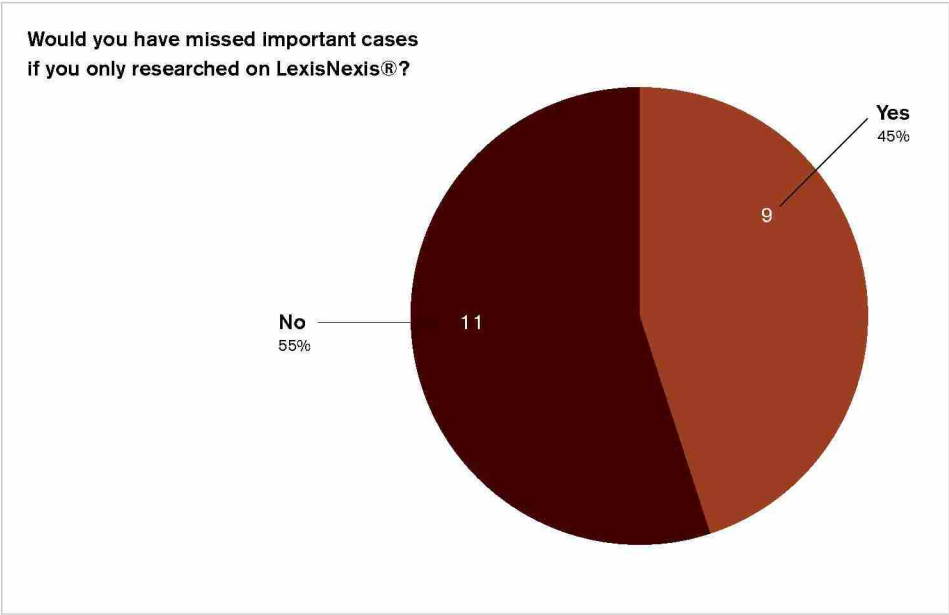
The attorneys in the study rated the relevance of each of the cases they discovered through traditional searching on LexisNexis® and through searching with Casetext CARA A.I. The attorneys assigned an overall relevance score between 1 (not very relevant) to 5 (extremely relevant), as well as rating specific attributes of relevance (factual background, legal issues, similar parties, jurisdiction, and procedural posture) each on a scale of 1 to 5.

Overall, the attorney participants rated their Casetext CARA A.I. results on average 20.8% better than the ones obtained through searching on LexisNexis®. The attorneys also preferred the Casetext CARA A.I. results across every dimension of relevance.



4. Nearly half of the attorneys (45%) believed they would miss important cases if they didn’t use Casetext CARA A.I.

The attorneys were surveyed afterwards about whether they would have “missed important cases had [they] only researched with LexisNexis®.” Nine of the 20 survey participants chose “yes.”

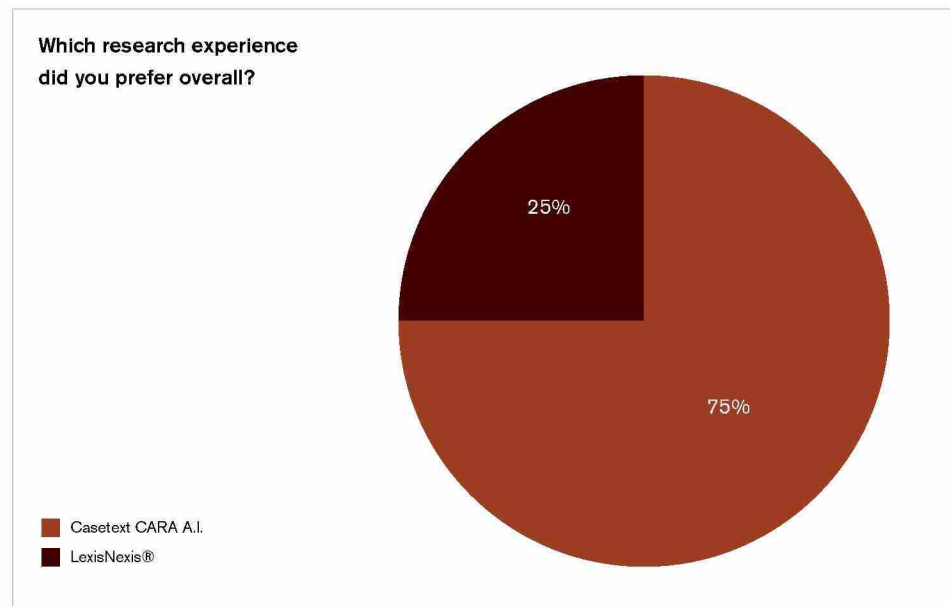


Some attorneys added comments that give color as to why they believe they might have missed cases without using CARA A.I.’s functionality. Most of the comments focused on the inefficiencies and other challenges with traditional Boolean searching. One attorney noted that “the A.I. function helped me to zero in on 10 relevant cases more quickly than when I just did straight Boolean searches for cases.” Similarly, another participant noted that “Casetext places the researcher with a closer starting point to find relevant material because it allows instant entry into the authority on point, so that locating relevant decisions is not delayed by inefficient or non-optimal search strings.”

That said, the majority of attorneys (11/20, or 55%) felt that they would not have missed important cases on LexisNexis®. One attorney explained that “[s]everal of my results with Lexis were certainly different than what came up with Casetext, but the most relevant cases appeared in both searches.”

5. Overall, most attorneys preferred their experience researching with Casetext CARA A.I. over LexisNexis®

After completing their research exercises, the attorney participants were asked which research experience they preferred overall. Three quarters (75%) of the attorneys surveyed responded that they preferred the Casetext CARA A.I. experience.



Among the factors listed for why researchers preferred Casetext CARA A.I., there were a few consistent themes:

- **Ease of use and simplicity**
 - “The search query was much more simple given the AI component”
 - “It was easier to use and listed relevant cases”
- **Quality of search results**
 - “The A.I. function on Casetext produced better lists of ranked relevant cases, thereby lessening the time it took to carry out [the research assignment]”
 - “[Casetext] was much better. I was impressed with the cases that Casetext turned up.”
- **Speed to finding relevant results**
 - “Casetext required less search terms, less time, and less filtering than LexisNexis®. The material was comprehensible and well-formatted. It also took half the time to find relevant cases that were extremely relevant.”
 - “Nothing is more frustrating than expending a lot of time trying to find the relevant law”
 - “Casetext was faster”

For those attorneys who chose LexisNexis®, the reasons listed were:

- “Familiarity with site; easier to toggle from case back to the search result list”
- “Easier to use and to know where I was”
- “Easier to go to the part of the case I was interested in”

6. Attorneys who already use LexisNexis® or Westlaw would want to have access to Casetext CARA A.I. as well

The attorneys at NLRG all use Westlaw primarily and LexisNexis® sometimes as their primary research tools. When asked whether they believed “that having access to Casetext as well as your primary research tool would be helpful,” every attorney participant (100%) responded “yes.”

One of the attorneys noted that he would want more than one tool for “cross-referencing”; “Casetext can help me find relevant cases more quickly, and CARA A.I. also helps me develop better search filters quickly to find the results I need if necessary.” Other attorneys had similar comments, noting that Casetext CARA A.I. “seems to better focus the research,” “does a really great job of finding relevant cases,” would be “very useful for finding factually similar cases,” is “a great tool to use to quickly zero in on the most relevant cases,” and “was faster than Lexis and thus saved time and provided interesting additional information.”

At least some attorneys are not ready to give up their current primary research tool entirely. One attorney noted that although Casetext CARA A.I. “would be helpful to have,” he “know[s] Westlaw and it would be my primary tool at this point.”

Conclusion

Artificial intelligence, and specifically the ability to harness the information in the litigation record and tailor the search experience accordingly, substantially improves the efficacy and efficiency of legal research. Currently, Casetext CARA A.I. is the only legal research technology with that ability. In this study, lawyers leveraging A.I. technology were able to complete their research tasks 24.5% faster, receive results they believed to be 21% more accurate, and do so with 4.4 times fewer searches. These researchers were also able to do so with just twenty minutes of training and no previous research experience with Casetext CARA A.I. This demonstrates the substantial impact that leveraging advanced (but easy-to-use) artificial intelligence technology will have on attorney research quality.

EXHIBIT 94

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**

EXHIBIT 95

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
REDACTED IN ITS ENTIRETY**

EXHIBIT 96

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
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EXHIBIT 97

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EXHIBIT 98

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EXHIBIT 99

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EXHIBIT 100

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EXHIBIT 101

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EXHIBIT 102

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EXHIBIT 103

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
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EXHIBIT 104

**THIS EXHIBIT HAS BEEN
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